JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Damon AND MABLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-DER FREISCHUTZ.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-WIZARD OF THE WAYE BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Lugerdruain

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Night and Monn AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Lady of Lyons.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-473 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA OF EUROPE

New York, Saturday, March 31, 1855.

Our telegraphic despatches from Washington are rather exetting and warlike, and confirm the intelbigence previously received by us from that quarter They indicate some action on the part of the government relative to the El Dorado and other outra ges committed by the Cuban authorities. We shall see what it will turn out to be. The President decides against an extra session of Congress, choosing to take the responsibility of settling our troubles with Spain with the resources at his command Will he do it? Will he stick to this decision? We learn that several naval offisers on this station have already received the instructions mentioned in our despatches, and are ready for service and eager for

By the arrival of the Asis at Halifax we have reseived one week's later intelligence from Europe The news which she brings is not of a very impor. tant character, being composed principally of rumors and speculations founded on the death of the Emperor Nichelas. The manifesto addressed by the new Czar to his army, the text of which we pub-Mish in another column, is generally considered warlike in its tone, although, like the sting in a ady's letter, its force seems to lie in the postscript. In this addition to the manifesto the new Czar presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the late Emperor, accompanying it with these emphatic words:—" May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe, and the glery of Russia." The unfavorable impression weated by this document has been in some degree neutralized by what has transpired of the proceedings of the Vienna Congress. That body formally opened its conferences on the 15th of March, and we are informed that on the following day the four bases T negotiation, and the interpre ation given to them by the allies, were set forth and verbally accepted by the Russian plenipotentiary A circular from Austria to the federal government of Germany, in reference to the mobilization of their contingents, mentions that Alexander had author zed Prince Gertachakoff to treat for peace on the same basis as that sanctioned by the late Emperor. Pruseis, in a note to her diplomatic and consular agents, expresses strong hopes that the present negotiations will terminate in peace. The mission of General Wedell to Paris has failed, and Prussia se consequently expluded from all share in the con

It is rumored—we know not with how much a suracy—that the principal obstacle to the successful nation of these negotiations is likely to proces som the Emperor Napoleon, who insists on the de on of Sebastopol-a condition which his allies are said to be willing to waive. Amongst the reports current of the late Czar's dying recommendapressed upon him the expediency of concluding eace, even at the sacrifice of Russian supremacy in the Black Sea. This latter statement seems have created a favorable impression on the English money market, having probably been fabricated

There is nothing of importance from the Crimea The allies have recommenced firing upon Sebasto-pol, but apparently with the same success as before, as we hear of no result being attained by it. The affair of the storming of the redoubts, respecting which some doubts prevalled, is cleared up, both the French and Russian accounts turning out to be correct. There was no truth, however, in the report that the Grand Duke Michael had been killed The Russians were erecting formidable lines of fortification in the Valley of Inkermann, and had sunk two more ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

Mr. Roebuck's committee of inquiry was proceed ing with its investigations, which, so far as they have gone, fully bear out all the charges of mismanagement made against the English government From Spain the news is interesting. Despatche had been received by the government from General Concha communicating the details of the projected maurrection in Cuba, and strongly urging upon it she expediency of making concessions to the colony, and of accepting a Cuban deputy to the Cortes. He says if these concessions are not made 20,000 Spanish troops will not be able to hold the island He expresses himself strong y opposed to the eman-cipation of the blacks, which he states would be s atal measure, and would coerce Cuba to seek admia sion into the United States; a curious argument, it is be correctly stated. The government had declare is disposition to make all reasonable concessions to be colony.

The demand for cotton at Liverpool was fair, but with a decline in prices. Breadstuffs had improved. Money was easier, and American securities were deady, but the transactions limited.

re the receipt of the steamer's news yesterday about 1,500 bales of cotton were sold at un changed prices. After its receipt no transactions were made. Flour was firmer for common and medinm grades, with free sales. No wheat sold. Corn closed firm, at 98c. a 100c. for all kinds. Pork atvanced about 12c. per barrel, with fair sales. Beef was in good request at old prices. Lard closed firm. About 1,200 hogsheads of sugar were sold, the com mon grades closing a little firmer. Coffee was quie at unchanged prices. Freights were steady, with moderate engagements : about 800 a 900 bales of cotton and about 1,000 packages of provisions were shipped to Liverpool, and a lot of pork to London

at previous rates. An arrival at Charleston puts us in possession of Havana dates to the 25th instant, two days later than previously received at this port. The news, which is unimportant, is given in another column. In connection there with we publish a graphic account of the last moments and execution of Ramon Pinto, the conspirator, who periahed by the garrotte

Advices from Honduras to the 18th inst. as the death of Gen. Chomorro, the reactionary director of Nicaregue, at Graneda, where he had been besieged for a period of eight months by the forces of Gen. Castifion. This event will probably lead to the complete triumph of the republican party. The invasion of Honduras by a force of refugees from Guatemala, under Guardiols and Lopez, had utterly failed, and it was reported that a treaty of peace had been signed on the part of the belligeren States. The report of the sale of Tigre island to the United States is contradicted by the official gazette. The purchase of some vacant lands on the sland by the agent of the Honduras Interoceanis

Railroad Company gave rise to the statement. The new steamer Common wealth, which will soon leave this port in order to open another route to Boston, by connecting with the Boston and Nor wich Railroad, is fully described in our columns to day. She will make her inaugural trip next Tues day, and it is intended that she shall take her regula place in the line on Fridsy tollowing. We shall then have three first class steamboat lines between this city and the East in full operation.

The plans, good, bad and indifferent, for the pro posed new City Hall, were again up for disc vesterday, before the Councilmen's Committee. The question of location is beginning to be agilated quite fiercely. The residents of the upper part of the city want the new City Hall in Madison square and their arguments on the propriety of that step are certainly very cogent. They say that New York is destined eventually to embrace a portion of Westchester county, and that to build the City Hall Westchester county, and said is preposterous, as at the extreme end of the island is preposterous, as residents of this great metropolis. This is an in teresting question, and merits careful investigation Let us have more light on the subject.

An interesting and exciting argument was heard by Judge Morris yesterday, in the case of some of the unfortunate women seized by the police for street walking, and summarily committed by po-lice Justice Osborne as vagrants. Judge Morris has reserved his decision until this (Saturday)

The introductory lecture of a series on the pre sent state of Europe, was delivered last evening in the Spingler Institute, by Rev. Dr. Baird, before a large and intelligent audience. Dr. Baird will give a course of six lectures—the first two on Russia and Turkey, the second two on Hungary and Poland, and the last two on Great Britain a

Our readers are referred to the telegraph report of the proceedings in the Legislature yesterday, and the letter of our correspondent, for the latest news from Albany. Governor Clark has appointed the following gentlemen to be commissioners under the law just passed to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New York:—George W. Patterson, of Chantauque; John Vanderbilt, of Kings; Preston King, of St. Lawrence; James Bowen, of New York; John L. Talcott, of Eria.

The Proposed New Canal Loan-Unexampled

The secret is out. It is a grab of three m lions the Seward men want; and the proposal to tax the railroads proves to have been nothing but a hoax. Three millions in hard money to be wrenched in a lump out of the pockets of the people: three millions to be added to the nine voted some months back and already squandered; three millions to be raised for the purpose of supplying the sinews of war for the coming election: this is all these modest fellows tell us they will be thankful for. See how cunningly they have laid their plans! First, we were told that, unaccountably and contrary to all reasonable expectation, the canal revenues were deficient by half a million, and that the deficiency would increase year by year until the enlargement was made. This may be said to have been the bandage preparatory to bleeding. The people were shocked at first; they knew there was fraud and corruption somewhere; but after all, half a million was not a ruinous sum, and they made up their minds to submit and pay. This point gained. the next was to secure the assistance of the railroad interest; quite strong enough, at need, to defeat the three million grab. To attain this end, the idea of laying a toll on the railways was started; and the thing wasdone with such seriousness and apparent honesty, that the Presidents of the Central and Erie were wholly deceived. The fright having answered the desired end, so far as they were concerned, the real scheme has now been brought forward in the shape of a report from the State Engineer, stating that nine millions, voted some time since, falls short of their object, and that three amendment to the constitution will need to be

It is within the recollection of every resident of New York at all mindful of such things, that, when the nine million grant was put to the vote, we said emphatically that it would not answer the purpose—that it was not intended it should—that the money was wanted as a sop to politicians, and would soon be exhausted and followed by fresh demands. It will also be remembered that the advocates of the grant, the Seward organs, and the whig and hardshell papers generally, foamed with rage at this statement of ours, called us all the hard names they could think of, and asseverated in the most solemn way that the nine millions were the last help the canals would require; and that if it were voted, the people would hear no more of them until they were yielding a large revenue. and paying for their cost over and over again. It was in reliance on this assurance that the vote was given. The credulous people of the State of New York believed what was promised, and now they have their reward.

It is not with the faintest hope of doing good or of impeding the impending three million fraud that we mention these things. The pecple of this State are accustomed to be cheated by politicians; and it is not probable that any thing will ever cure them of the habit. We are morally convinced that the proposal to amend the constitution for the purpose of raising the money will be shortly canvassed in the Legislature. That it will be powerfully supported by the railroad interest, and through their aid, will become a law. That, on reference to the people, the same old promises will be made by the Seward men and will be again believed: that much noise will be made about a direct tax of a mill, which will frighten people terribly; and thus, in the end, that the vote will be given largely in favor of the three millions. money will be used to provide funds for Mr. Seward's election committee next year. Finally, the public will find it all out before the game

THE MAYOR AND BIS REPORMS .- Mayor Wood ontinues the good work. He has surmounted the obstacles which, at the outset of his career, seemed to prevent his assailing the wealthier temples of vice, and to restrict him to the obscure dens of iniquity. Now, the luxurious gambler of Broadway and Fifth avenue has as much to fear as the wretched reprobate of Water street. A wonderful consummation. truly!

When Fernando Wood was proposed for Mayor, all the rich, all the religious, all the respectable people-at least all the class which passes for such in New York-voted against bim. We believe there was not a journal in the city that did not oppose him. On the other hand, it is fair to suppose that all the drunk ards, all the rowdies, all the gamblers, all free and easy owners of a vote, bestowed it on him. People said he was to be the rowdy's man, the rum Mayor, the blackguard's friend

and many other such things. What a blunder was here! It is actually a fact, so ably and thoroughly has he performed his duties, that in the churches frequented by some of the most energetic of his religious opponents, prayers are offered for him every Sunday, and Almighty Providence is beseeched to spare him to continue his career of usefulness. There is even talk of putting him in the liturgy. On the other hand, the rum party and the rowdies are free to confess that they are disappointed in their man, and that Fernando Wood is a failure.

Let him persevere. A short while hence a Governor will be wanted for this State. The man who was so good a Mayor would not prove a very bad Governor. Nor could he, on occasion ail to serve the country well if he were sent to Washington. Men have their eyes on Fernando Wood.

Mr. Soule and that "Curtous Mission"-Ch vailer Wikoff's Extinguisher-A Cail on

Chevaller Webb. We publish this morning a very interesting and conclusive manifesto from Chevalier Wi koff, in reference to that "curious mission" projected by Louis Napoleon to the United States, as disclosed in the official diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Soulé from Madrid. Mr. Soulé in his despatch to Mr. Marcy, bearing date December 23, 1853, charges that "shortly before the coup d'état" of 1851, Louis Napoleon had contrived a secret mission to this country, of the most treacherous and hostile character, and had applied to Prince Napoleon, son of Jerome, to carry it out; but that the Prince, falling back upon his republican principles. had indignantly declined it.

The Chevalier Wikoff makes short and decisive work of this horrible plot. He shows, with the clearness of the noonday sun, that it was a fiction, a Barnum humbug, a French canard, imposed upon our too credulous Minis ter by some inventive genius of the Siècle clique; or, peradventure, it was an experiment of Mr. Dudley Mann, now Assistant Secretary of State. He may be the man. During his residence in Paris he was one of the reddest of the red republicans, and full of the boldest devices for concocting a war between France and the United States. The confidential political correspondence of Mr. Mann, written from Paris in the spring of 1852, and recently brought to light through the columns of this journal, furnishes strong circumstantial evidence against him as the inventor of this "curious mission." At all events, there can be no question that Mr. Soulé gathered up his French diplomacy en route for Madrid, from the same ultra montane circles as the filibustering right-hand man of Secretary Marcy.

Thus we see that while our late Minister to Spain was betrayed by the President and victimized by Marcy, he was deluded by the flaming inventions of the Parisian socialists, and humbugged, most probably, by the vaporing fancies and filibustering facts, views and speculations of Dudley Mann-all of which is very much to be regretted.

The real mission of the Prince Napoleon Bonaparte "shortly before the coup d'état," may be surmised from the letter of the Prince on the 24th October, 1851, furnished in the communication which we publish to-day. It was a mission in behalf of the Prince, and the Chevalier Wikoff was his ambassador. It was an American mission, and a peace mission of the most emphatic and fascinating character. It involved the projet of a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce, the most binding, conclusive and satisfactory known to ancient or modern diplomacy.

The Chevalier Wikoff projected it. It is his capital-it was in his peculiar line. The Prince that the idea was Wikoff's. But what was it? Nothing mere nor less than a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and the United States, through the diplomacy of Wikoff, in the attractive form of a marriage between the Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and Miss Lawrence, daughter of the American Minister at that time to the Court of St. James. Such was this "curious mission." so strangely twisted into the most odious of all hostile missions by our belligerent Minister to Madrid. Thus the Chevalier Wikoff, with the facts. dates, and documentary proof, steps in to vindicate Louis Napoleon, his American policy,

and the truth of history. Prince Napoleon says cheeringly to his envoy extraordinary, "I hope you will not return to Paris alone." J'espere bien que vous ne reviendrez pas seul à Paris." In other words, the Prince hoped his envoy would return with Miss Gamble. "Et que tout marche selon vos reux."-"And that all may go on as you desire"-meaning the negotiations proposed in behalf of that international alliance between the Prince and Miss Lawrence. But they failed. Wikoff did return alone; and to that little mishap may, perhaps, be traced the Anglo-French alliance, the Russian war, the defeat of Soule's mission, and all the subsequent entanglements of the Cuban imbroglio.

The Chevalier Wikoff baving thus furnished us the proofs, in black and white, of his American diplomacy in Paris, we call upon the Chevalier Webb for the evidence touching his late amateur diplomatic services at London. He has given it out that he procured the revocation of the Calais interdict against Soulé; that Lord Clarendon has officially denied the violent construction put upon his "happy accord" between England and France by Gen. Cass-that the noble Lord did surely give the Chevaller Webb so to understand at his lordship's dinner table; but we have no proofs of these achievements. We call upon the Chevalier to produce them, or else Webb is fairly eclipsed by Wikoff. We shall not be very ex acting. We shall not require the letters of Clarendon, said to be on Marcy's files-(Marcy may consider them private)-we shall not insist upon the affidavit of his lordship-a copy or two of an invitation to the Chevalier Webb, date and place, to dine with Lord Clarendon, will suffice. If the Chevalier can show by documentary proofs that he was invited to dine with the British Secretary on Foreign Affairs, we shall be satisfied of the Chevalier's authority to place his lordship right upon the Cuba question. That's all. Will Webb conent, in his amateur diplomacy, to be eclipsed by Wikoff? Let him come out-yes, let him

come out.

OYSVER HOUSE CRITICISM REVIV, 2D-ANOTHER DIG AT FORREST .- The oyster house critics of some of our contemporaries, who got frightened for a few days at the sensation which they had created in theatrical circles, by their cut and thrust attacks upon Forrest, have taken our advice, looked narrowly into the rights and liberties of criticism, and rushed again into the field, equipped and prepared to carry out the campaign, even to-the taking of Sebastopol. The bugbear of the Fry verdict, held up in terrorem before them, took, for a day or two, the wind out of their sails, but now that we have demonstrated to them the illegality of that jury decision, they have plucked up courage, and purpose to carry on the war to a successful termination, doubtless in the interest of free discussion and art.

Now, in a great many of the strictures of these cyster house critics, we entirely concur. They are written, it is true, in a coarse, slashing, knock-him-down, Stanwix Hall style, but it cannot be denied that there is a good deal of justice in them. We never thought very high. ly of Forrest in his Shaksperean characters. All the great creations of the Bard of Avon, as enacted by the elder Kean, were our models in that department of the drama. Since his time no English or American actor-be he Macready Forrest, Anderson or Brooke-has ever reached the pinnacle of excellence which became vaca ted by the death of that great artist. We have constantly expressed, both in public and in private, similar opinions with regard to Forrest's impersonations of these characters, although couched, it must be added, in a different style of language from that of his present judges. Much as we object to the Tom Hyer style of these subterranean critics-s style owing, no doubt, to their oyster cellar as sociations—we are bound to admit that they have as perfect a right to express their opinions on the merits or demerits of a profes sional artist, as we had in the case of a profes sional manager, although that right was attempted to be invaded by an ignorant and prejudiced verdict. That verdict was as gross and impudent a violation of the liberty of the press as has ever taken place. It was a verdict that could not be justified by any law, sanctioned by any judge, or delivered by any jury in either Germany or France, where the press is placed under more galling restrictions than in this enlightened country. We therefore approve of the oyster house critics persisting in expressing their free and unterrified opinions of the professional merits of Forrest, or of any other performer or manager connected with our theatrical establishments.

It has been intimated to us that Marshall, the manager of the Broadway, and Forrest, the actor, guillotined on this occasion, were both, at first, very much annoyed and savagely inclined towards the oyster house critics. Whatever may have been the first feeling of Forrest on finding himself cut up and slashed in this butcher-like fashion, we cannot too highly commend the subsequent good sense and tact of Marshall, who, instead of advising the actor to make a fool of himself by getting angry, counselled him to keep cool and trust to the re-action of these attacks, naturally anticipating that people would rush to the Broadway o see how far they were correct. The result has fully justified his expectations. The benches of the theatre are nightly thronged by amateur critics, and all parties are benefitted by the excitement. The public are interested and amused; the actor, whilst he is taught to correct some of his worst faults, turns his errors to profitable account in a pecuniary sense; whilst the adroit manager blesses his underground critics and fervently hopes they may continue the war.

We say, therefore, to these oyster house critics, "Go on and presper in your vocation; exercise your right to cut, carve and slash in the most approved Grub street fashion, and don't be airaid of laying it on too heavy or too thick. Discard from your minds all apprehensions arising from the Fry verdict. That decision was an impudent departure from the principles of right and justice, and the time will come when the verdict of another jury will formally stamp upon it the iniquitous character which it already bears in the eyes of all honest men.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND THE CHURCH PRO-PERTY.-John † has written a letter on the Church Property question which we re-publish elsewhere. It contains a great many words; few arguments; much rhetoric; little reasoning; much debate as to the degree of faith that ought to be placed in the statements of John † and certain of his parishoners; and a very brief allusion to the real merits of the case of the church property. With all the former parts of the letter we have no concern. We do not care whether John † tells the truth or does not; that is his business not ours: nor whether the trustees of this or that church are given to lying, though, if they are, it is well the Archbishor knows it, as he is the man to give them absolution. The main point is fairly put in one sentence of the letter. His Grace says that Senator Putnam's bill should be called:-

A penal enactment, requiring Roman Catholics of the State of New York to be governed in the enjoyment and use of their own property set apart for ecclesiastical purposes, not by the dicipline of the religion which they profess, but by the statute of the Legislature. There is a great deal of truth in this, barring

the word "penal" at the commencement. It is the wish of the people of New York that the property of all citizens of this State, Catholics as well as Protestants, should be governed by the laws of the State, and not by rules estab lished by any foreign Power or Potentate, whether it be called a King or an Emperor, a Sultan or a Pope. Therefore when the Pope of Rome makes certain rules with regard to the disposition of church property here, and sends them to the Council at Baltimore to be ratified, and his agent John Hughes sets about obeying them here, and doing with said property what to the Pope seems fit; we say that we consider such things indecorous and unsafe, and will not abide by them. We say that in our opinion, it is not prudent for us to allow any foreign Power to exercise jurisdiction over persons or property here. No civilized country allows anything of the kind. Long. long ago, Catho] lic France denied to the Pope the rights claimed for him here by Archbishop Hughes; more recently Catholic Sardinia has done the same. Catholic Spain has a book full of laws stripping the Pope of his power there. In Catholic Austria, the Pope's rights are only admitted with great restrictions. It seems that the Protestant United States are to be the only country in the world besides the Papal States, in which the old Middle Age rights of the Pope are to be maintained; at least, according to John Hughes. It will need something more than long letters to convince American citizens of

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.

IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL—THE EL DORADO AFPAIR—IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Washington, March 30, 1855.
The great affair, just now, in this city, is the El Dorade outrage. There is no little excitement here, growing out of that insult, which, by the way, has been increased by that to Thompson, the American Consul at Sagua la Grande. There was another Cabinet council yesterday, at members of the Cabinet in favor of Immediate and ener getic steps against Cuba were:-

The President, Secretary Davis, Secretary Dobbin, Secretary Guthrie, Secretary Campbell, Secretary McClelland Against any decided movement for the present, were: Secretary Marcy, Attorney General Cushing.

Secretary Davis was in favor of the most decided action to compel an immediate apology from the Captain-General. I am told that Davis is very violent, and urges the stronget measures for reparation.

It is said that Marcy in the Cabinet meetings opposes the

views of the majority, by bringing forward what he deems precedents for the course of the Spanish naval a firing into the El Dorado, and the apole article in the National Intelligencer is imputed to his suggestion. Cushing is playing a game solus. He is ap-parently with Marcy, to gain a little conservative influ-

Mr. Soulé left town this morning, for New York. He will not publish the Perry correspondence. He is willing that it should be given to the public, but contends that

Orders have been sent to Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadel phia, New York, and Boston, to have all available ves sels and material prepared for immediate service, and in-structions have been issued to all naval officers at those points to hold themselves in readiness for sea. It is thought that a portion of the Mediterranean fleet, as well as the Brazil squadron, will be called home for the emergency.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAS—ENERGETIC MEASURES CONTEMPLATED—WILL THEY BE CARRIED OUT? WASHINGTON, March 30-10 P. M.

Another consultation with his Cabinet has dete the President to draw from the different stations every vessel which can possibly be spared, and order them forthwith to join the Gulf squadron. A large portion of the late navy appropriations will be expended in provid-ing steamers, ostensibly to transport provisions, but really to transport men and military stores to our Southern coast. A decided step is to be taken, and the consequences left to take care of themselves. War is the only theme discussed on the streets to-day, and the n of the President is a subject of eulogy.

An extra session of Congress is regarded as impracti-cable, as only three of the Southern States could be represented. President Pierce will adopt Mr. Polk's plan, and consider a state of war existing.

Exciting News from Trenton. ANOTHER TREMENDOUS MANIFESTO EXPECTED FROM GEORGE LAW- GREAT CONSTERNATION. TRENTON, N. J , March 30, 1855.

You will recollect that about the time of the letter from the Pennsylvania Legislature to George Law, the American party of the New Jersey Legislature also adressed him a letter on the Presidential question. Now, understand, that after thoroughly cogitating upon the whole subject, in all its length and breadth George is expected every day to send in his answer to Trenton. The knowing ones here say that he will spread himself on the constitution, touching the "niger question," and electrify the whole Union. Gree consternation prevails, in consequence, among the said to be willing to "bleed freely" to secure the inside track. I shall endeavor to give you an early copy of the letter when it comes. The Jersey Blues are so muci selighted with that Pennsylvania American platform, that they have insisted upon one from Live Oak George for themselves. Look out for it.

Latest from the State Capital. THE POLICH CLERKS OF NEW YORK—PROPOSED MODI-FICATION OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO PASSENGER SHIPS—ABRIVAL OF A SWARM OF NEW YORK OFFI-CIALS—BOGUERY ON FOOT—THE DEAF AND DUME PUPILS, ETC., ETC.

The New York Police Clerks bill is new in Committee of the Whole of the Senate. Senator Barr submitted a minority report against it this morning. He says: "The bill proposes to give to the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York the control of police clerks, and to take away the power heretofore vested in the Mayor to control said appointments; and, in addition, the opera-tion of the bill will be to declare void two appointments of clerks of police made by the present Mayor." Although the salaries of these clerks are moderate, the duties are of great importance in the administration of criminal justice in the city of New York; they prepare the affidavits and papers upon which complaints are put in possession of facts relating to criminal offences. These duties require a superior degree of intelligence and character, and the appointees have been been found to possess these requisites. The Mayor is the head of the police department, and made responsible for the due administration of the laws relating to the are to aid him, and upon whom he must depend, is virtually to make the Mayor subordinate to the is virtually to make the Mayor subordinate to the Board of Aldermen, and render him powerless as the executive head. If the present Mayor, by his course, has rendered it necessary to weaken his power, and to transfer it to others, then it will be proper to withdraw the trust, but if he has not, then this invidious attack upon him ought not to be suffered. These clerkships are very few, and if transferred to the common council, they will be appointed more from political considerations than personal fitness; they are now appointed by the Mayor, with due responsibility for their acts. Esnator Spencer introduced this bill this morning!—An Act for the relief of ship owners, consigness masters and commanders of passenger vessels arriving at the port of New York.

commanders of passenger versus arranges on a set entitled Series. That the first and second sections of an act entitled an act for the protection of emigrant passengers arriving at the city of New York, passed April 13, 1833, and the third section of an act to amend the same, passed July 21, 1833, are because of a new to amend the same, passed July 21, 1833, are because of the same of th

section of an act to amend the same, passed July 21, 1853, are hereby repealed.

See, 2. This act shall take effect immediately. The administration has not decided yet whether to continue the effort to impose tolis on railroads. Another cancus is being held this evening, with closed doors. On Monday the final decision will be made. The sections which Sentor Spencer's above biil proposes to repeal are of sufficient importance to justify an insertion here. The first and second sections of the act of April 13, 1853, are thus:—

Sec. 1. The owner or owners, consignee or consignees, master, commander, or any person having charge of any ship or vessel, arriving at the port of New York, with passengers emigrating to the United States shall land all such passengers on some one of the public wharves of the city of New York, excepting, heaven, and of the city of New York, caceping, heaven, such wharves as are owned or reuted by, or are mader the control of any steamboat, or railroad, or forwarding company or line.

of the city of New Yors, excepting however, such wharves as are connect or reuted by, or are goder the control of any steamboat, or railroad, or forwarding company or line.

2. No owner or owners, consignees, master, commander, or persons having charge of any such passengers to be taken or re moved from such ship or vessel, shall order, permit, or allow, any such passengers to be taken or re moved from such ship or vessel, at Quarantine or eisewhere, excepting for the purpose of the Quarantine regulations as to health, or shall give orders or permit, or allow any runner, or person on behalf of, or connected with any steamboat, railroad, or forwarding company, or line, or emigrant boarding house, to solicit or book any such passengers, or to enter or go on board such ship or vessel prior to the landing of such passengers, as is provided for in the first section of this act.

The act of July 21, 1853, thus amends the above section proposed to be repealed by Mr. Spencer's bill:—

"Sec. 2. No owner or owners, consignee or consignees, master, commander or person having charge of any such ship or vessel, shall order any such passengers to be taken or removed from such ship or vessel, at Quarantine regulations as to health, or shall give orders or permit or allow any runner or person on behalf of, or connected with, any steamboat, railroad or forwarding company or line, or emigrant boarding house, to solicit or book any passengers, or to enter or go on board such ship or vessel prior to the landing of such passengers, as as a provided for in the first section of this act."

Now, as the bull above quoted has not been asked for by any patitioners, nor any notice given that it would be presented, and also from the fact that it is introduced at the very heal of the session, is there not reason to inquire whether the public interests require such repeal.

What necessity exists for the constant attendance in the lobbies here of so large numbers of New York city officials? Here are J. W. Allen and George H. Purser, of the ta ceiver's office; Charles Moneal and James Fury, of the street commissioner's office; James Dewey, from streets and lamps, who refused to give two thousand dollare for the canal appraiser's office; John Boane, from the register's office; councilinan Convere, president of the board, and several other locuncilmen; aderrace C. Tucker, Wakeman, and other ablernen. Now, as nearly all those lounging about the lobbies of the Legislature are office holders, and under pay of the city government, the question arises, what right have they to spend their time here? Mr. Comptroller Flagg should be made acquainted with the fact that so many city officers spend their time in Albany, instead of attending to their duties at home. Who pays?

Private bills are running rapidly through the grinding committees and both houses. The lobby is enthusiastic.

The exhibition of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution was witnessed by a large crowd last even

ing in the Assembly chamber. Dr. Peet gave a shad lecture, when a class of the youngest pupils were ex-amined—then the oldest class exhibited specimens of composition from various topes pre-ented to them-by signs. The members of the Legislature and the online sudience were habit. signs. The members of the Legislature and the enti-audience were highly del'afted, and all wandered at the success stending Dr. Peet in educating his pupils I the sign language. The purpose of the exhibition is a show the Legislature the importance of continuing a propriations. Many of the members to day express themselves perfectly willing to contribute rowards it support and education of that unfortunate class of the fellow beings, but object to assist in building anothe asylum of the expense and magnitude of the one no in course of crection.

syjum of the expense and magnitude of the one now. in course of crection.

What has become of the minority report against tolling ratiroads, so much beasted of, a few days sincef. Come, come. Mesra Stevans and Aithen, it will not do to withhold food after whetting the appetite. Give us your report.

The Cincinnati Slave Case INTENSE EXCITEMENT A COLLISION INCWEEN THE AUTHORITIES AND CITIZENS APPRENDICED. CINCINNATI [Murch 30, 1855.

Great exhitement exists here in regard to the slave of Mr. Dennison, of Louisville. Yesterday she was declared free by the Court of this county, and taken out of the custody of the Marshal. Last night she was rearrested and taken before U. S. Commissioner Pendeoy. This morning the case was argued, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until next Tuesday, the girl in the meantime remaining in the custody of U. S. Marshall Robinson. The excitement is intense, and if the girl is remanded to slavery there is little doubt but a conflict will ensue between the citizens of the State and the federal authorities.

New Jersey Legislature-Ap TRENTON, March 30, 1865.

The Legislature has been in joint meeting all day, and a hard fight ensued over the appointment spectors of the State prison (whig and Knew Nothing) and the Atlantic county Judge, were appointed. Railroad Casualties.

PATAL ACCIDENT NEAR COLD SPRING. PATAL ACCIDENT NEAR COLD SPRING.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Michael Lacy was instantly killed yesterday in jump ing from the cars while the train was in motion. SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1855.
The express train which left Pittsburg on Wednesda evening, ran against a rock which had fallen on the track east of Altona. The engine, tender, haggage car, and one passenger car, were thrown off the track. The few yards, when it was overthrown, came a total wreck. The engineer, fireman, and brake-man were seriously injured. Twelve passengers were man were seriously injured. Twelve passengers were slightly scalded. The train was detained about four hours. The accident was occasioned by the neglect of the watchman.

HALLYAX, March 30, 1855.

The Africa arrived here at eight o'clock yesterday evening, and sailed for Liverpool at 11 P. M.

> Tannery Burned. WATERVILLE, Me., March 30, 1855.

The Southwick tannery, at North Vassalboro', was de-stroyed by fire last night, with from three to five thou-sand dollars worth of stock. The stock was ewned by B. Fryes. A stable and two dwelling houses, with out buildings, were also consumed. The insurance was

Markets.

GHABLISTON, March 29, 1855.

Cotten declined under the Atlantic's news 1/4c. a 3/4c.
Sales for the week, 10,000 bales; receipts for the week;
14,000 bales; stock on hand, 32,000. Rice unchanged,
and demand moderate; sales for the week, 2,150 terroes,
stock on hand, 2,750 tierces. Prices range from 4c. to5/4c. Freights have declined. Cotton to Liverpool is
taken at 3/4c., and to Harve at 3/6c. If the cold, freezing
weather continues, fruit, &c., will be ruined.

Our cotton market is unsettled. Prices have declined a 1/40 per lb. since the recept of the Atlantic's news. The sales to day add up 4,800 bales, at prices ranging from 71/40, to 100, per lb.

BALTIMORE, March 30, 1855.

Sales were made of 4,000 bbls. flour, to fill a contract, on Howard steest, before the receipt of the Asia's news, at \$9 12 ½ a \$9 50. The market closed at \$9 37 ½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, March 30.
The money market is easy. Stocks are very weak.
Long island Railroad, 16%; Pennsylvania Railroad,
44%; Pennsylvania State fives, 88%; Reading, 42; Moris Canal, 14%.

Political Intelligence. BUTTERMILE FALLS, Orange Co., March 21, 1855.
The election in our township (Cornwall) yesterday, sculted victoriously to "Sam." Out of about 270 votes polled, 246 were cast for the American ticket. The Sawardites were newhere; their backbone completely broken; hey now, in their wrath, crawl around seeking whom they may devour. Alas! their food is "Sam;" but he won't digest. The anti-American party have resolved to callst for the Crimes. Hurrah for the banner town." SAM."

"SAM." COURT OF APPRALS, MARCH 29.— No. 9. Reserved for April 12. No. 12. Reserved for April 10. Nos. 23, 40, 36, 71. Reserved for April 11. Nos. 29, 49, 69. Reserved for April, fourth week. Nos. 27, 31, 62. Reserved for April 3. Nos. 172, 173, 201, 232. Strack off. No. 7. Mablett agt. White and ors. Argued. F. B. Cutting for app't, Ib. B. Shepherd for resp'ts. No. 8. Reewn and ors. agt Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Co. On argument. John A. Collier for app'ts; Geo. Si Iney Camp. 10 or resp'ts.

ARRESTED FOR A MURIDER COMMIFTED IN 1852.—

Vesterday afternoon, Marshal Murphy, assisted by officer Leven H Smith and Sergeant Wagner, arrested John Dillon, in a house in Carpenter street, below Fifth, upon Dillon, in a house in Carpenter street, cer Leven H Smith and Sergeant Wagner, arrested John billon, in a house in Carpenter street, below Fifth, upon Itilion, in a house in Carpenter street, below Fifth, upon Itilion, in a house in Carpenter street, below Fifth, upon Itilion, in January 1852. The marder of Fisids, it is ealleged, took place in the vicinity of Sixth and South life streets, and the weapon used a penkinic. A man, pamed Thomas Morgan, was arrested a day or two after that time, and on the 27th February, 1852, a true bill was found against him fer murder. He was arraigned of for trial March 4th, and on the 8th of that mouth, the ocase was continued antil May 17th; and on the 19th the ditial was concluded, and Morgan was acquitted. Immediately after the murder, it is said, Dillon left the city of New Orleans, and while there went by the name of a James Boyle. 187 is also stated that he killed a a man in a coffee house in that city, and cluded the man in a coffee house in that city, and cluded the warfick in the Philadelphis navy yard a few months ago, in While at see, a difficulty occurred between the partices id mentioned and the officers of the ship, whole onded in Boyle, allas Dillon, and Fat being sent to New York, where they were detained until the authorities of this deity could have them brought to Philadelphia, where other charges were pending against them. Billon, it is a sleged, made his escape from a New York station: a specific of the interim, the officers allege, having been stepent in Virginia overseeing the slaves on the plantation are of a Mr Knox. When the officers went to the house all resent to the house all resembles and the research of the house all resembles and officer Smith found him secreted is a closet. In the was committed by order of the District Attorney for trial.—Philadelphia Ledger, March 30.

To the merchants of Burlington, New Jersey.
To the merchants of Burlington, New Jersey.
To the merchants of Trenton, New Jersey.
To the merchants of Camilen, New Jersey.
To the userchants of Camilen, New Jersey.
To the userchants of Camilen, New Jersey.
The subscriber has established a depot at 25 South Front, it between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, for the sale of his cell-brated Schiedam Aromatic Schungps, where the merchants in the above named places can be supplied at Merchants in the

Now that the River is open, and thousands by virt this city on business, we cannot refrain from directing their attention to ESPENCHEID'S spring style of bats, as lails Nessau street. They are a superior article. Price, as 3.50.

Hats.-What Hatter can say that his Hats give satisfaction to the wearer, and receives the assurances at of their superiority daily! Who can but HALL, first in fa-ti-shion, 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard street?

The pleasing fact that a Canal street \$3 hat a second in elegance, heavy and durability to a firoadway of that, will be to day fully demonstrated to everyondy's as it is faction, by calling upon BANTA, the Canal-three hatter, in this new store, No. 106 Canal street, corner of Woosterre direct.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats are all the rage. If you want a light and easy hat to the head, try one of his heantiful hats. Salesroom, 301 Broadway, yee cound door from Duane street.

Meallo, Hatter. Spring Style just Issued. 20

White's Spring Style of Hats for Gentle-31 men's west are new ready. Those wishing a splendid article will and it at WHITE'S Emperium of Fashion, 212 Broad away, corner of Fulton street.

To Dagnerreans.—For Sale, one of the most convenient and best located dagners an establishments is Buston. Terms easy. Address, through Boston Post Office. L. G. GHASE. The Original Serious Family had their daguerrouppes taken yesterisy for 20 cents at 30 Broad-nay. The slephant was exhibited on the occasion, but not a smile was observed.

Planes-Great Bargains .- The largest assoriment of celebrated planes in the United States.—T Gilbert and Co. a premium medean planes; Horace Waters modern improved planes, and those of a large number or other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the Union; will be sold at prices which dely competition, for each or satisfactory paper. Persons in the city having orders for planes will and it to their ad-vantage to call on HORACE WATERS, 323 Broadway.

Shawls from Auction.-The subscribers wi offer this morning one of the largest and richnet stocks of the largest and richnet stocked in this city. Having purchases the largest stocked in the self-time and the largest stocked in the largest largest